

DAYFOOT (H.M.)

HOMŒOPATHY

FOR

THE PEOPLE.

BY

HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, M. D.,

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

"Read, not to contradict and confute; nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."—LORD BACON.

1868.

HOMŒOPATHY

FOR

THE PEOPLE.

BY

HERBERT M. DAYFOOT, M. D..

MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

"Read, not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider."—LORD BACON.

35-2436
1868.

PREFACE.

The only reason the author has to assign for appearing before the public in the following pages, is a desire to present to the masses, a brief view of the system of Homœopathy with some statistical comparisons of *truths, facts* and *figures*, that the reader may form his own conclusions, as to the comparative merits of Homœopathy and other forms of practice.

If he shall succeed in awakening a spirit of investigation in the matter and serve to disabuse the public mind of many prevalent and erroneous ideas relative to the Homœopathic practice of Physic, his utmost ambition will be realized.

In committing the following pages to the Press the writer is actuated by no other motive than the giving of information, and correcting the errors of those who, from ignorance, have been prejudiced against that system and practice of medicine which he believes is founded in truth and if universally adopted would greatly diminish the amount of human suffering as well as largely contribute to human longevity.

If by anything that he has written he may wound the feelings of those who hold opposite views, he can only beg of them to quit him of any intentional design to stir up strife or provoke to anger, his sole object being truth and duty.

The author does not lay particular claim to originality, having availed himself of the best attainable publications bearing on the subject, in order to present the matter embraced in as readable a form as possible. For the purpose, then, of answering the frequent inquiries concerning this progressive system of practice, of refuting the many misrepresentations either knowingly or ignorantly set against it, and of supplying facts for the information of the general public, this pamphlet is respectfully submitted.

HOMŒOPATHY,

ITS ORIGIN AND EXPLANATION.

This is essentially an age of progress, commerce is on the increase, the arts and sciences flourish, cities and villages spring up as if by magic, civilization is rapidly spreading her broad and gentle sway over every portion of the habitable globe, commerce and religion are walking hand in hand throughout the world for the diffusion of knowledge and Christianity, "Old things are passing away, all things are becoming new." Not least amongst these do we find improvements in the science and practice of medicine. Its votaries are keeping pace with the march of intellect in other fields. The follies and dogmas of the past are being supplanted by truths gained from the basis of fixed principles, fashioned and being made perfect in the school of experience. Especially during the last half century has there been a more striking revolution. The "human form divine" has now a comparative holiday from the tortures and butcheries which were inflicted upon it; the lancet is less frequently used than ever before; the wholesale exhibition of Quinine, Calomel and purgatives is somewhat restricted, and everything seems tending to a more rational and enlightened system of practice. Of course it will be asked, What agency has been mainly instrumental in the accomplishment of this salutary improvement? We answer, unhesitatingly, *The advent of Homœopathy*. Should any one question the veracity of this broad assertion, we can only recommend them to trace back the Medical literature for the last century, and find to what point their researches will tend. Then compare the teachings of the dominant school at that period with the declaration of Dr. Holmes, an Allopathic Professor of to-day, "That if all the medicines in the world, except wine and opium, were thrown into the sea, it would only be the better for men and worse for the fishes."

But what is this Homœopathy; this wonderful system of medicine which has introduced order out of chaos, and has established its foundation on the immutable rock of principle? You have only to look back within the allotted period of man's existence (three score years and ten) to behold a spark of fire

kindled in Saxony, small at first, yet gradually increasing in surface and brilliancy till finally it has become such a luminary as to arrest the attention of progressive civilization. Coming out from the centre of this flame in beautiful scintillations is the imperishable motto, *Similia similibus curanter*—"Like cures like." These are the words inscribed upon the escutcheon of Homœopathy, at which learned Doctors and venerable Professors frequently shake their hoary heads, and try to chase away the phantom by well mixed and ponderous doses of satire, frowns, ridicule and imprecations. But strange to say, *it won't stay scared*, but burns brighter and brighter, the beacon light honored and welcomed by the great multitude of suffering humanity. Louder and louder swells the chorus in token of their deliverance from the Calomel and the lancet.

Although it is a comparatively short period since Homœopathy was introduced as a science, the *law* shewed itself even so far back as the time of Hippocrates, the "Father of medicine," who says, "By agencies producing effects similar to the symptoms of the disease must it be treated, and not by contraries;" and Shakespeare too by a kind of intuition says,

"In poison there is physic; and the news
Having been well that should have made me sick,
Being sick has in some measure made me well."

Henry IV, Part 2, Act I, Scene I.

But to Hahneman, a German Physician, was reserved the honor of promulgating and establishing the principle upon a firm basis. This eminent man and brilliant scholar feeling disgusted with the Practice of Physic as then pursued, abandoned it, and supported his family by preparing translations of Medical and other scientific works for the press. While engaged in translating "Cullen's *Materia Medica*" from the English into the German, his attention was arrested by the author's explanation of the peculiar action of Peruvian Bark in the cure of Fever and Ague. In his philosophical and enquiring mind there arose a suspicion, that the specific virtue of the Bark consisted in the virtue which it possessed of exciting Intermittent Fever in the healthy subject. With him, to think was to act, so accordingly he took (while in a state of health) massive doses of Quinine, and had the satisfaction of finding his former belief confirmed. Thus in one brilliant flash of genius he gave to the world an inestimable boon, and to himself a name that can never be obliterated by the waters of oblivion.

He now commenced a series of "provings" on himself and

friends, and found the results were always alike. Believing this to be not the creature of accident, he instituted provings of other drugs, and after years of self-denying, self-sacrificing labors, he gave to the world the facts which had been elicited.

Under the banner of *Similia similibus curanter* he gathered about him disciples and co-workers, and recommended the practice of medicine from this new and rational standpoint. Such was the success of his teachings, and the efficacy of his treatment, that he soon attracted the attention of the scientific world; and excited the envy, hatred and persecution of his former colleagues and adherents of the "regular school." Some idea may be formed of the venom and bitterness of these personal attacks, when it is stated, that after aggravations of every possible kind, he was finally *banished from his native land*. But ignorance and arrogance how impotent thou art to crush by brute force the progress of justice and truth! At the present day, in the city of Leipsic, there stands a monumental Statue of Bronze in honor of this immortal Physician and distinguished man; while his name goes to swell the list of such self-sacrificing men as Columbus, Jenner, Harvey, Pare, Paracelsus and Gallileo. Each of these men were persecuted and ridiculed in their time, respected, esteemed and loved by the unborn millions who were to come after them, and reap advantage from their consistency and sufferings.

That drug poisoning does produce symptoms in the healthy similar to the signs produced in the diseased organization, and that the same drug that will produce these *similar* signs will eradicate the corresponding symptoms of disease, is abundantly proved in the every day practice of medicine. Belladonna when swallowed as a poison produces a scarlet rash, fever, headache, sore throat, &c., all of which symptoms are found in Scarlet Fever. Now this same drug, as first discovered by Hahneman, will not only generally cure but also act as a prophylactic to this disease. Not that Belladonna will ever produce Scarlet Fever, but it produces a train of symptoms *similar* to Scarlet Fever. Then again, this agent together with Stramonium, Hyoscyamus and Opium, when acting on the healthy organization show such vivid pictures of the Typhus or Meningitis, that the attention of the casual observer could not fail to be arrested by the *Similia*; and those remedies are especially efficacious in these diseases. Even the shining stars of the "regular school" put words into our mouth in support of this great fundamental law. Dr. Paris says, "that in the neighborhood of the copper mining works of Corn-

wall and Wales he has seen serious suffering from cancerous affections in consequence of the arsenical fumes arising from the smelting works ;" and Dr. Rush says, " I believe Arsenic to be the most efficacious remedy that has ever been used for cancerous affections." Sulphur has been extensively employed in skin diseases, and no one can doubt its Homœopathicity to Scabies (itch) who has visited or read of the Sulphur Baths in Germany, where the " Bath Rash " is the invariable attendant of those who drink the water. Amongst the toxicological effects of Aconitum Napellus (monks hood) are to be found tearing, wrenching, screwing or boring pains, lacinating or stinging pains, pains as if a hot iron were thrust through the parts, and withal attended with soreness and sensitiveness to pressure or contact. Here we have described " to a charm " the pains of Neuralgia, which even the most obtuse and prosaic practitioners of the Old School do not pretend to treat without making use more or less of this drug. Wherein lies its curative powers? Not as a narcotic surely?—for Opium, Hydrocyanic Acid, Belladonna and various other drugs are powerful narcotics, but they will not cure Neuralgia. Its therapeutic action is to be found in the single fact, that Aconite will produce on the healthy tissues, symptoms *similar* to those of Neuralgia. The nervous system is affected alike, hence we say that Aconite is Homœopathic to Neuralgia. Mercury if taken in large quantities will produce ulcerations of the intestines, boils, pains, jaundice, liver-complaints ; yet we have the testimony of eminent Physicians, that these disorders can be cured by a judicious employment of Mercury. Colocynthis (Bitter Cucumber) causes tearing and colicky pains, stitches in the liver, &c. So we find this an admirable remedy in cases of Spasmodic, Neuralgia and Bilious Colic. The property that Ipecacuana possesses of producing vomiting is well known, hence Homœopathic Physicians have recourse to this agent for the relief of certain forms of nausea and vomiting. Nux Vomica (Strychnine) causes an inflammatory irritation of the stomach, accompanied with burning distress, oppression after eating, Heart burn, &c. So following out the principles of our law, we oftentimes obtain the happiest results from the employment of this drug in *Dyspepsia*.

And so we might proceed, multiplying example upon example of instances where the therapeutic range of a drug corresponds with its toxicological effects ; but let these suffice while we consider

THE QUESTION OF DOSE.

A very large bugbear in the road of some, who would other-

wise appreciate the virtues of Homœopathy, is the various opinions indulged in, and the conceptions entertained regarding the dose. Now my reader, if you are so disposed, bear with me while we endeavor to put you on the right track in reference to this much abused and rarely understood question. When Hahneman recommenced the practice of Physic under the *Similia* law, he made no change in the usual quantity of medicine administered. But he soon found that his drugs produced noticeable aggravation. And why? Because medicines Homœopathically prescribed act directly upon the diseased part, not having to travel all over the organization 'ere they reach the seat of the malady. Now it is apparent that a healthy tissue can withstand a stronger influence brought to bear upon it than one in a diseased condition; an inflamed eye is more susceptible to the influence of light than when in a normal state; the human stomach is oftentimes in such a condition that it will not suffer any foreign substance to occupy its territory, while, in a state of health, it is often crammed by liquids and solids with impunity. Thus reasoned the Master, who soon found that in order to receive the greatest beneficial results from his drugs, he must give them in smaller doses. His highest expectations were realized, and by adopting a fixed method of trituration and dilution, he was enabled the better to command the actions of his remedies; thus paving the way to the territory of a more ennobling and progressive position. The reasonableness of the curative range of infinitesimal doses we shall endeavor to explain. Medicines act by the circulation, by absorption. The capillaries are the connecting medium between the arteries and the veins, and vary in size from the $\frac{3}{700}$ to the $\frac{25}{100}$ of an inch. Medicines must necessarily pass through these tubes in order to reach the affected part. Now is it not apparent that these massive doses of drugs only serve to clog up these minute vessels, and thus be prevented from reaching their destination? So the Homœopath triturates and divides the particles composing crude substances, 'till access is rendered practical. In this system of trituration he also claims, that the medicine is spread over a larger surface, and the dynamic power of the drug is developed. Recent teachings in the scientific world go to show the curative properties of a drug reside not in its *bulk* or *mass*, but in the *drug force*, and we contend that this *force* is brought out by the system of attenuation. Some people however will assert, that they cannot *see* how Homœopathic remedies can accomplish the desired effect. We would ask such persons if they can *see* the

miasm which brings the scourge of Cholera? Can they *see* the exhalations of lead which causes paralysis and cholic? Do they *see* the perfume of the flowers which may cause dizziness, vertigo, or even apoplexy? Do they *see* the substance left in the master's footsteps sufficient to enable his dog to follow and find him amidst thousands? Must everything be tangible and have bulk in order to secure comprehension? No, my doubting reader, you must oftentimes be satisfied with abundant *manifestations*, and the knowledge that the thing is *so*, and seek not to plunge into the mysterious labyrinths of the unknown. Our system of practice does not require to leave behind it shattered frames and disordered intellects in order to give proof of its *efficacies*. We have full confidence in our Art, and believe that medicines can be so applied as to be *efficacious without being mischievous*. * * *

We hope the reader has not gathered from the foregoing the impression that we class together the Homœopathic law and the infinitesimal dose. They are widely different, and bear no more relation to each other than that one is adjunct to the other. A man can be a Homœopath and perfectly consistent with his profession, whether he prescribe in doses of ten grains or the one decillioneth part of one grain. There is no such thing as a "Homœopathic dose" any more than as regards the selection of the remedy upon the principle of *Similia*. We generally use small doses because:

1st.—Large doses produce aggravations given under the Homœopathic law.

2nd.—Medicines are received into the circulation and distributed through the system much better when so given.

3rd.—We obtain the dynamic power of the drug.

4th.—We receive a prompt and lasting effect.

5th.—The human system is not made a repository for drugs, calculated to lay the foundation for disease oftentimes far exceeding in virulence the original malady.

It has been remarked of the dominant school, by one of its members, "That a Physician in an epidemic if tolerably successful, can pave the way to a life-long remunerative practice in attending to the diseases he himself has created. * * * *

Having now endeavored to explain as fully as space will permit, the question of *dose* and the principles of our belief, we now beg to present to our readers

A CONTRAST.

When an individual prefers a claim in court of law, he is

expected to sustain his position by the best evidence at his command. So we, in advocating the claims of Homœopathy, find our proofs in the triumphant success which has followed it wherever employed. It has been pitted against other schools time and again, and always with the same result. Wherever it has had a fair trial it has spoken for itself. Wherever it has been announced it has made for itself hosts of warm, true friends. Its mildness, promptness and efficacy commend it to all. But without further delay we will proceed to adduce some statistics, most of whom speak volumes for themselves.

GENERAL RESULTS.—At various hospitals in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Liverpool, Vienna, Leipzig and Leinz, the mortality was 10½ per cent. under Allopathy, and only 4½ under Homœopathy. The General Board of Health of Leith and Edinburgh report, under the head of Pneumonia or Inflammation of Lungs, the following Recapitulation:

Homœopathic Treatment, Mortality..... 5 to 6 per cent.
 Allopathic " "14 to 24 " "
 Expectant, in which no medicine was given... 7 to 8 " "

In this table we find Allopathy more than 7 per cent. worse than no treatment at all!

The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. of this State published a table of mortality shewing the respective merits of Homœopathy and other systems of practice. We have only room for the

GENERAL SUMMARY.

	Per Cent of Homœo- pathic Mortality.	Per Cent of Allo- pathic Mortality.	Per Cent saved by Homœo- pathy.	Ratio of Allopathic to Homœopathic Mortality.
General Diseases.....	4.17	13.53	69.18	3.24
Cholera	16.83	49.57	66.05	2.94
Typhus Fever.....	8.58	33.95	77.68	3.95
Yellow Fever.....	5.33	43.68	87.80	8.20
Pneumonia	5.34	31.22	82.90	5.84
Average..	8.05	34.39	76.72	4.83

The late war has added its quota to the many laurels that entwine the brow of our gold-ss. Two military hospitals were established in St. Louis, one Allopathic, under the charge of R. H. Paddock, M. D., formerly professor in the McDowell Medical

College in that city; the other Homœopathic, under the charge of E. C. Franklin, M. D., a practising Physician of the same place. The report of Dr. Paddock covers the six months ending Sept. 30th, 1864, and Dr. Franklin's, the same period, ending August the 31st of the same year. Mark the contrast!

ALLOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Diseases.	Cases.	Cured.	Died.	Remain in Hospital.
Typhoid Fever.....	10	2	7	1
Pneumonia.....	23	10	12	1
Diarrhœa	106	71	23	12
Dysentery	30	7	21	2
Total,	169	90	63	16
All other diseases...	821	641	57	123
Grand total,	990	731	120	139

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Typhoid Fever.....	39	35	2	2
Pneumonia	13	13		
Diarrhœa.....	95	92		3
Dysentery.....	32	29		5
Total,	179	167	2	10
All other diseases....	654	646	3	5
Grand total,	833	813	5	15

In the first form, diseases in the Allopathic Hospital, the mortality is 37,2 per cent. In this same form of disease in the Homœopathic Hospital is only 1,1 per cent.

Average mortality in all diseases, Allopathic,.....12 per cent.

“ “ “ Homœopathy,....06 “ “

During the recent Cholera epidemic in Europe Dr. Rubini, who practices in Naples, Italy, treated nearly 200 cases. He did not lose a single case. Fifteen of his cases were first seen in the collapse stage. His Homœopathic colleague treated over 300 cases with only one death. Dr. Holcombe of New Orleans, formerly of Natchez., Miss., states, that during the prevalence of the Yellow Fever in the latter city during the years 1849, '50 and '51, himself and partner, Dr. Davis, treated over 1000 cases with a mortality of less than 7 per cent. Truly this dreadful

scourge is not to be more feared under Homœopathic treatment than any of the common diseases we meet with in every day practice.

With another table from an Allopathic source, we submit the subject without comment to the consideration and reflections of the reader.

Dr. Routh, a member of the "Regular" School once wrote a work entitled the "Fallacies of Homœopathy." In it is found the abstracts of the results in some of the more fatal forms of disease.—"Fallacies truly!"

HOMŒOPATHIC TREATMENT.

ALLOPATHIC TREATMENT.

	Deaths per cent.		Deaths per cent.
Pneumonia,	5.7	.....	24
Pleuritis,	3	.....	13
Peritonitis,	4	.....	13
Dysentery,	3	.....	21
All diseases,	4.4	.....	20.5

The foregoing tabular statements, which are of undoubted authority, discover to us facts which may well startle the most casual reader. We can afford to smile at the endless wranglings of the learned when the subjects under discussion do not materially affect our property, liberty or lives. No such apathy however can be indulged respecting physic. None of us know the hour when disease or accident may prostrate the fair form of loved ones; or when our own bodies may be overpowered with the most distracting pains.

In our distress we ask where can we find relief. The first thought is send for a physician! But what physician? Surely not one of those who having failed to discover the true science of cure, are unwilling to admit that anyone else has made this grand discovery, but by vainly attempting to remedy their system of error have only succeeded in rendering confusion worse confounded. Under the guidance of blind conjecture they have been led to recommend remedies the most opposite and contradictory; a few of which we beg leave to subjoin for the benefit of our readers.

Dr's Clutterbuck, Armstrong and Currie, in their works on Fever not only advise, but positively insist upon two copious bleedings in the beginning, followed by the local abstraction of blood, with purgatives, emetics, calomel, digitalis, &c.; in fact, the whole army of Antiphlogistics.

Dr. Addison, on Typhus and Typhoid Fever, in the Association

Medical Journal, page 393, says : feed fever, is my motto, with wine, brandy, beef tea, &c. All heroic treatment by mercury, quinine or tonics is much to be deplored. Bleeding, blistering and Leeching not to be thought of.

Dr. Woodbridge Strong read a paper before the Society for Medical Improvement, when he says : medicine (meaning his own peculiar branch of it) is practised with less knowledge of the subject than any other business that falls to the lot of humanity. And a little further on, in the same essay, he advises the daily use of powerful cathartics to the extent of producing from three to six daily evacuations, and this to be continued from one to six weeks.

Dr. Henry, Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, says : that after twelve years experience, in a very great number of cases he has found no treatment will compare with five grains of opium at a dose, which will confine the bowels for days.

Dr. Todd, King's College Hospital, treats Fever by giving a wine glass full of brandy every three hours, and says it is the only rational treatment.

Dr. Gull, Physician to Guy's Hospital, publishes a report on Fever in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, in which he says : I do not believe in brandy in Fever. My experience is against the system.

CHOLERA AND ITS TREATMENT.

Dr. James Annstey, in his work on Cholera, says : the first thing to be done is to bleed freely and give twenty grains of calomel and two grains of opium, and apply a large blister over the abdomen.

Wm. B. Harris, M.D., Professor of Anatomy of the Rush Medical College, says : sulphur and charcoal are the best remedies.

Dr. Coats of the 6th Dragoons relies upon mustard emetics.

Dr. Black, Fellow of the Imperial Society, London, uses arsenic as his *only* remedy.

Dr. Nickle, Medical Officer, Wadsworth, prefers nitric acid to any other treatment.

Dr. Shaw, House Surgeon to the Northern Dispensary, treats his cases with castor oil, and prohibits all alcoholic stimulants.

Dr. Hall gives brandy, opium and chloroform.

Dr. Wilson relies upon charcoal.

Dr. Bicketts injects morphia under the skin.

Dr. Jemison—gall acid, 5 grains at a dose—found calomel worse than useless.

Dr. Bady, of Harrow, found brandy *entirely* useless. He relies upon chloroform.

Dr. Steadman thinks cold water the best of all remedies.

Dr. Bellows gives very hot baths with mustard.

Dr. Watson, in his work on the Practice of Medicine, says : when the symptoms peculiar to Cholera have set in, medicine, I repeat, has very little influence.

Thus they wander on, the blind leading the blind. What intelligent man can read whole volumes of such flat contradictions without being convinced that the whole system is most pernicious,

destroying thousands that even cruel disease would have spared. Add to these the multitudes who have been left to drag out a miserable existence worse than death; not from disease but from drug poisoning, and you have a faint outline of the hideous features of ALLOPATHY.

We do not intend to charge Allopathic physicians with wilfully poisoning their patients; But we do charge the system which they practice as being the fruitful source of disease and suffering beyond all expression. We *pity* the poor widows of India who ascend the funeral pile and there perish amid the flames that consume the bodies of their deceased husbands, while we anathematize Buddhism which teaches this inhumanity to be a duty. In precisely the same spirit we *pity* the devotees of Allopathy; but *abhor* their system as inflicting untold misery on *suffering humanity*.

We can stand "with the statistics in our hands, and pointing them out as the ground of our faith, confidently challenge our opponents to the proof!" Another misconception is, regarding the *law*. People frequently propound such questions as these: "If you burn your hand, does not Homœopathy teach you to put it in the stove and effect a cure?" "Do you not relieve arsenic poisoning by prescribing arsenic?" &c. The mistake here lies in considering *Identity* synonymous with *Similarity*. Homœopathy is a compound of two Greek words, signifying *similar affection*. The doctrine is expressed in the Latin phrase, *Similia Similibus Curantur*; or, expressed in clearer terms, "Medicines tend to cure diseases *similar* to those they tend to produce."—Not that drugs will cure the *same* disease which they produce; but a *like* disease. To a reflective mind the error is readily discernible.

SOME QUESTIONS ANSWERED.

Owing in a great measure to the misrepresentations made by the opponents of Homœopathy, many people seem to regard Homœopathic Physicians with suspicious eyes. The terms, "Quack," "Humbug," &c., (of which more anon) have been so frequently applied to them, that the masses, in a great many instances, are somewhat confused on the subject, seeing, as they cannot help to do, the wide difference in the respective systems of practice. It seems almost superfluous in this enlightened age to waste words upon so trivial a subject; but for fear that there may be some who are debarred from the blessings of Homœopathy, I would say, that in employing one of her Physicians you

stand as good a chance of getting a man with an education both literary and medical, as you would be apt to find amongst the practitioners of any other system. The curriculum of our Colleges is as high, and we are not afraid to say, in some cases higher than those of the Allopathic school. True, in this, as in other sciences, incompetent, uneducated men have brought disgrace upon the profession; but yet the great fundamental law remains unaltered. Is Christianity to be ignored because one of its professed followers has proved himself unworthy of his calling, and brought the blush of shame and pity upon his co-workers in the faith? Homœopathy numbers in its ranks individuals who, aside from their medical profession, are bright and shining stars in the literary and scientific world. And here, too, may be found men, who claim as their *Alma Mater* the first Allopathic colleges in the country; men of experience, stamina and judgment, who have plodded along for years battling diseases with *heroic* doses, under the formulæ of Old School dogmatism, till finally discouraged and disheartened by their efforts for success, they renounced their allegiance to the yoke that bound them, and enrolled themselves under the protecting banner of *Similia*. And such men have been denounced "Quacks" "Impostors," "Humbugs," &c.; not, I am happy to affirm, by the most honorable and intelligent of our opponents; such men generally try to adduce arguments in support of their principles, and command our respect for their disinterested labors for the perfection of the healing art. But it is from the *smaller fry* these brilliant (!) emanations proceed, which always deserve to be answered by the contemptuous silence they merit. Do you say Homœopathy is a delusion, an *ignus fatuus*? Beware my reader how you make such a sweeping assertion without the shadow of proof. We court investigation. We do not wish to hide our light under a bushel. This is not a matter to be trifled with. The responsibilities of the Physician are hardly second to those of any other calling. His is a high and ennobling position, and if he occupies this sphere of action on a rotten basis, and tampers deceitfully with the lives and perhaps the souls of his fellow men, the English language does not contain denunciations strong enough to expose his villany.

Those prejudiced against Homœopathy, and seeing its success, feel themselves obliged to give some explanation. One man tells you, "it is faith does it." Well, no doubt, faith is a very good thing in its way; but in the humble opinion of the writer, it would require a large amount of faith to cure a case of spasmodic

colic. Allow me to ask, what is the stock of faith possessed by children and domestic animals? and experience shows us that the administration of Homœopathic remedies to either is attended with the happiest results. Another sagely informs you that, "it is good enough for children, but will not answer for adults."—This, of course, is at variance with the previous argument, but no matter, some excuse must be found. Now my unbelieving readers, how dare you trust your children in the hands of a man from whom you yourself would not take medicine? Is not their organism constituted like yours? Is not a Physician that is competent to adapt a dose with beneficial effect to the sensitive constitution of a child, also qualified to attend the less susceptible system of the parent? No true Physician will hesitate to leave anything undone that would serve to be of benefit to his patient; and to a Homœopathic Physician is especially reserved the right of graduating his doses and deviating his treatment, as his best judgment will dictate, and as the exigencies of the case demand. Another influence supposed to have a remarkable effect in our system of practice is diet, regimen, &c. We certainly do pay attention to these things, but I am not aware they are made a speciality. In fact, as a general rule, we are more liberal in that respect than our Allopathic brethren. But then, remarks another, "you never permit a purgative, emetic or blister." Yes, sir! you are greatly mistaken! There is nothing in the teachings of Homœopathy that prevents the use of any and every *auxiliary* that is required. True we do not make those agents a necessary routine in our practice; but we take advantage of them on certain occasions:—i. e., in cases of poisoning we use emetics; in mechanical obstructions of the intestines we make use of a purgative; and in some cases of inflammatory action, we may have recourse to a blister, which by the way is purely Homœopathic to the pathological condition. A word in reference to the preparation of our medicines. Homœopathy and "little pills" are synonymous with a great many; but they are no necessary part of our system. We administer drugs in liquids solids, pills and powders, tinctures and dilutions, according to circumstances and the requirements of the case in hand. One more objection raised by members of other schools and we dismiss the subject. They will tell you that "it's all nature that does it." What a blessing to be a Homœopathist to have nature on your side! How singular it is that nature has always entered into co-partnership with us, leaving others to plod along without her cheering presence? We leave our readers to draw their own inference.

From the time that Dr. Gram first commenced practice in New York, the history of Homœopathy in America has been one record of triumphant success. Other schools have arisen and fallen, but this noble science still continues to push its way onward and upward. Its practitioners are numbered by *thousands*, and its patrons by *millions*. It is received, welcomed and courted alike in the palace and in the hovel. All classes and conditions of men have from time to time been made the recipients of its blessings. Simple in its operation, potent in its results, it has become a priceless boon to the poor unfortunate, racked with pain and disease. It carries the *infant*, mildly and efficaciously, through the diseases of childhood. It restores the *man* to his wonted health, without leaving behind the trail of misery consequent upon drug poisoning. It palliates the sufferings of the infirm and aged, enabling them to go down to the grave "like a shock of corn which is fully ripe."

Homœopathy at present boasts her Colleges, Hospitals, Pharmacies, Chartered Institutions, and Insurance Companies. I would say a word in reference to the last mentioned. Some time ago, at a meeting of an Insurance Company in Liverpool, England, the directors were presented with a report, showing: That the relative mortality was less under Homœopathic treatment; that those employing that treatment recovered sooner from disease, and were generally blessed with greater longevity. These facts staring them in the face, the directors opened a special table for Homœopaths, insuring them for *ten per cent. less than those employing other treatment*. Another English Company soon followed the example of their brethren in Liverpool, and the influence wafting its way across the Atlantic, shows us now two Insurance Companies in America, founded on a Homœopathic basis, viz: the "Hahnemann" of Cleveland Ohio, and the Atlantic Mutual of Albany, N. Y.

We do not claim that our system has been brought to perfection, or that it will always stay the ravages of disease. Man is mortal and must die sooner or later. But this we do claim, and, moreover, can fully substantiate the assertion, that our system is **SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER.**

But we must lay down our pen, and we can do so with the hope, that we have at least cast the "Widow's Mite" in favor of a noble system and a great truth. And this is our Homœopathy, magnificent in its conception, astonishing in its results, simple in its comprehension, the foothold on which we stand with a feeling of **confidence and security.**

DR. H. M. DAYFOOT,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, &C.,
MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 A. M., 1 to 3 and 7 to 8 P. M., and at
all times when not professionally engaged.